

No king, no rulers but by the voice of the people, "*vox populi*."

As to the problem of the liquor traffic, whether it shall be regulated by license or prohibited by constitutional enactment, the people are divided. The great masses believe that it is an evil and should be removed, while many believe it should be regulated.

Let the people settle this problem by a direct vote is the only fair way to test and settle this question. They have the right in each State so to do. It is the law. A general unrest and dissatisfaction with the present status of the liquor traffic is visible in every State in this Union. Thoughtful people are unwilling to leave this matter to the uncertain tenure of legislative enactment, but demand that it shall become a part of the fundamental law of the State and Nation.

The people can be safely trusted to settle this problem. An opportunity should be given for voters to express their corrections; it is their right. About 40,000 of the citizens of Oregon humbly ask this privilege of the Legislature. Let us see how a majority stands up to this problem. Our Constitution provides that a proposition to amend our State Constitution shall first be adopted by the Legislature, then lie over until another Legislature is elected and if adopted by them also, then it shall be submitted to the people and a majority shall rule. In this way of settling this question the Legislature is not asked to destroy the curse. We simply ask that the people have an opportunity to do so, *salus populi suprema lex*. Let them take the club into their own hands. The ballot is that club, it of right belongs there. The franchise belongs to us as freemen, but it must be exercised under the forms of law.

The responsibility is divided between two Legislatures, and then has to be ratified by the people. Then it is the supreme law of the State.

There never has been such a petition sent up on any proposition in this State. Every county has petitioned for this right to pass upon this question.

Shall we have it? We will see.

DR. J. W. WATTS,  
Pres. State Temperance Alliance.

#### Contrasts.

Every rag stuck into a window to keep out the cold from a drunkard's home denotes a contribution towards buying new suits for the

rum-seller and his family. The more elegance and ease in the rum-seller's family, the more poverty, degradation, and despair in the families of those who patronize him.

The corner grog-shop, with large plate-glass windows and marble floors, is paid for by the tenants of other landlords who refuse to let their buildings for such purposes. The more plate-glass and marble slabs there are in the rum-shop, the more soiled garments must be stuck in the windows of their patrons to keep out the cold air, the more silk flounces upon the dress of the rum-seller's wife, the cheaper the calico upon the wife and children of his patrons.

The more spacious the parlor, and brighter the fire of the rum-sellers, the more scantily furnished and colder the abodes of those who patronize him. While the rum-seller drives his \$1,000 span, his customers cannot even afford a five-cent horse-car. From the bung-hole of every barrel of liquid damnation that is sold by the rum-sellers there flows a constant stream of drunkards, criminals, paupers, tramps, lunatics, and imbeciles, to fill poor-houses, houses of correction, jails, and prisons. What blasted hopes, ruined homes, and paupers' graves are the relics of the trade! Every dollar that the owner of rum-shop, and his rum-selling tenant put into their pockets, comes out of the pockets of the poor men, and is a dead loss, so far as the public good is concerned. Worse than that, the more rum sold, the more burdens there are imposed upon the honest citizens and tax-payers. The richer the landlord and his rum-selling tenants grow, the poorer becomes the landlord who lets his buildings for tenements and legitimate business. It is an undisputed fact that the laboring man who has a family cannot indulge in liquor-drinking, and pay his landlord and grocer.—*Ex.*

#### The Upsetting Sin.

One night at a meeting (so I read) a negro prayed earnestly that he and his brethren might be preserved from what he called their "upsettin' sins."

"Brudder," one of his friends said, "you an't got de hang of dat ar word. It's besettin'," not 'upsettin'."

"Brudder," replied he, "if dat's so, it's so; but I was prayin' de Lord to save us from the sin of intoxication, an' if dat an't a upset-

tin' sin I dunno what am."

Sure enough, the old negro was right, drunkenness is the upsetting sin—upsetting homes and characters, sweet childhood, upsetting and downtreading loves, hopes, and joys. Intoxication is the sin which upsets the strong, able-bodied man and casts him alongside with the feeble ones; upsets the mighty intellect and, lo! it is on a par with the mental imbecile; upsets the noble, loving heart, and alas! where tenderness once held absolute sway cruelty has taken possession."

It is a good omen for Kansas that the Republican Convention has renominated for the office of Governor the present incumbent, Gov. St. John. With a thorough-going constitutional article banishing the liquor evil from the State, and a Governor who is a champion of the same, we may hope that Kansas, having put her hand to the plough, will not look back. She has no reason to look back. For Gov. St. John gives the following telling facts respecting the State: The increase in the valuation of personal property for 1881 over 1880 was \$10,243,000. I think the assessment of 1882 will show an increase over 1881 of nearly, if not quite, \$20,000,000. The taxes for 1881, notwithstanding the short crops, were paid up more closely than they have been for years. The average number of acres of school-lands sold each business day, has increased from 151 to 210. Kansas was never so prosperous in her history as she is to-day, and prohibition is growing stronger with the people every day. Nor has immigration fallen off, as was so confidently predicted. Since November, 1880, when the amendment was adopted, no less than 140,000 people have settled in Kansas. And there have been of the better class, with more means than in former years. A gentleman came to Franklin county last year and invested \$50,000, 'Just because whiskey had been voted out,' he said.—*Pacific.*

As you value your honor and happiness in this life—as you prize the peace and prosperity of your families—as you desire to avoid the wickedness which has disgraced, and the crimes which have destroyed so many of our fellow-creatures—as you wish for comfort on the bed of death, and hope for happiness in the world to come,—keep away from the saloons.—*Ex.*

#### "Boy Wanted."

Have you not often seen an advertisement "Boy Wanted?" In New York a boy who was wanting something to do, saw such a sign.

The merchant saw a cigar in his hand as he came into the office, and when the boy asked for the place, this is what the merchant said:

"I want a smart, honest, faithful person; but I see you smoke cigars, and in my experience of many years I have found that boys who smoke are less reliable than those who do not. You can leave; you will not suit me."

Is it manly, boys, to do anything that will keep you from getting into business?—*Rural Home.*

#### "I Did as the Rest Did."

This yielding spirit, this doing "as the rest did" has ruined many thousands.

A young man is invited by vicious companions to visit the public house, the theatre, the gambling room, or other haunts of licentiousness. He becomes dissipated, spends his time, loses his credit, squanders his property, and at last sinks into an untimely grave. What ruined him? simply "doing as the rest did."—*Christian Preacher.*

One of New York's most famous physicians, Dr. Willard Parker, makes the astounding statement, that one-third of the deaths in New York City are the result, directly or indirectly, of the use of alcohol, and that in the last thirty-eight years, 190,000 persons have died of its use in the city.—*Lifeboat.*

#### An Extraordinary Offer.

There are a number of persons out of employment in every county,—yet energetic men willing to work do not need to be. Those willing to work can make from \$100 to \$500 a month clear, working for us in a pleasant and permanent business. The amount our agents make varies,—some making as high as \$500 a month, while others as low as \$100, all depending on the energy of the agent. We have an article of great merit. It should be sold to every House-owner, and pays over 100 per cent profit. Each sale is from \$3.50 to \$10.00. One agent in Pennsylvania sold 32 in two days, and cleared \$61.00. An agent in New York made \$45.00 in one day. Any man with energy enough to work a full day, and will do this during the year can make from \$2,000 to \$6,000 a year. We only want one man in each county, and to him will give the exclusive sale as long as he continues to work faithfully for us. There is no competition, and nothing like our invention made. Parties having from \$200 to \$1,000 to invest, can obtain a General Agency for ten counties or a state. Any one can make an investment of from \$25 to \$1,000 without the least risk of loss, as our Circulars will show that those investing \$25 can offer a 30 days trial return the goods unsold to us and get their money back, if they do not clear at least \$100. They show that a General Agent who will take ten counties and invest \$216.00 can after a trial of 90 days return all goods unsold to us, and have money returned to them if they fail to clear at least \$750.00 in that time. We are not paying salaries, but want men willing to work and obtain as their pay the profits of their energy. Men not willing to work on our terms will not work on any. Those meaning business will receive our large descriptive circular, and extraordinary offer by enclosing a three cent stamp, with their address. The first to comply with our terms will secure the county or counties they may wish to work.

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